

LINK JOHNSON**SCORES VICTORY**Savannah Tribune
Case Involving
Cate Question

Washington, D. C., March 21—A

notable victory was scored during the past week by Attorney Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Atlanta in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before Mr. Justice McCoy, Criminal Division. Mr. Johnson consented to serve as chief counsel for the defendant because of his intimate acquaintance and personal friendship for the defendant's family who lived for many years in Georgia. Mr. Johnson and his associates represented a young colored boy, Algenon Simpkins, who was charged with having criminally assaulted a white girl under sixteen years of age—the statutory "age of consent" in the District of Columbia, where the penalty for this offense if proven, is imprisonment for from 20 to 30 years in the penitentiary or, in the discretion of the jury, the death penalty.

Although the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Emerson, vigorously prosecuted the case, assisted by a number of white detectives who were unusually active in getting up evidence calculated to convict the defendant, and who gave testimony at times contradictory, tinged with passion and flowered with race prejudice, yet, after the tactful handling and cross-examination of witnesses by Colonel Johnson and after he had delivered to the white jury one of the most eloquent and forceful arguments ever presented in a criminal court, the jury retired and after being out five or six hours, reported to the court that they were in hopeless disagreement. Whereupon Mr. Justice McCoy, whose attitude throughout the trial was eminently just, discharged the jury from further consideration of the case.

The jury, wholly composed of white citizens, stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. Three days were consumed in the trial. The case will now be "nolle prossed."

After its discharge, the foreman of the jury came into the main corridor of the court house and, speaking in the presence of many white and colored attorneys, said to the father of the defendant: "Your son owes his life to the sum-up of Mr. Johnson."

PROFESSOR HART OPENS LAW SCHOOL

Law Offices of Prof. William H. Hart, Lawyer, 216 Arthur Place, Washington, D. C.

essential to freedom, power, progress and independence, and this is the only opportunity at this time for students of color to acquire this culture.

Prof. Hart announces the opening of a Summer Law School course of twelve weeks, beginning June 16, in elementary law, and in all the advanced branches of the law for all students. Books open for registration.

Sessions from 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. two evenings a week for each course.
Elementary Law Course: Robinson, Blackstone and Kent. Mondays and Wednesdays at 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. each week.

A general review of the law: Personal Property; Corporations, Contracts; Evidence; Legal Ethics; Common Law Pleading; Equity; Jurisprudence; Equity Pleading; Real Estate; Torts; Criminal Law; Domestic Relations; Bailments and Carriers; Brief Making; Negotiable Instruments; Sales; Suretyship; Wills; Executors and Administrators; International Law; Constitutional Law; Criminal Procedure and Federal Procedure. Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. each week.

POST-GRADUATE WORK.

The Code of the District of Columbia, the Rules of all the Courts; Interpretation of Laws; Conflict of Laws; Bankruptcy Law; Admiralty Law; Civil Law; Code Pleading and Practice, Elements of Roman Law, Latin text, by Gaius; Institute of Justinian-Latin Text; the CXVIII Novel Greek Text; Growth, Development and Decay of Roman Jurisprudence; Forensic Oratory; Historical Outline of the Laws of Spain and Mexico, Colonial Legislation of Spain with respect to Mexico and all South American countries, and also the early Spanish Laws in force in Florida, Texas, Louisiana New Mexico, etc.; The French Law of Marriage, Marriage Contracts and Divorce, and the Conflict of Laws arising therefrom in connection with our local law of Domestic Relations; French text, citations from the French Civil Code.

From 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. Fridays and Saturdays of each week.

Tuition for each course, \$37.50, payable upon registration.

No entrance examination required. Special course in Commercial Law for business men. This knowledge is

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS

MARCH 7, 1922

J. H. KINCKLE BURIED

Colored Lawyer Who Had the Respect
of the White Members of the Bar.

J. H. Kinckle, a colored lawyer who died early Sunday morning, will be buried this afternoon from his residence on East Henry street. Kinckle, who had not been in good health for some time, practiced law in Savannah for a number of years. He was probably the first colored man to make a success of the practice of law in Savannah. He had the respect of the Savannah bar and during the long time he represented those of his own race in the courts he conducted himself in such a way as to cause those who came in contact with him to appreciate his tact and good judgment at all times. There will be regret among his white friends, as well as those of his own color, at his death. He set a very splendid example to those of his race in his contact in a professional capacity with the members of the bar and the officers of the courts.

Prominent Lawyer Looms Up As Judge

Chicago Whip

Attorney Richard E. Westbrook, one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers in the city, is making a strong bid for the more praise when it is known that he will be made a judge of the Municipal court.



He is a young man still in his thirties, but has been an active practitioner in the Illinois courts for over twelve years and should be a splendid choice for the position. He should be supported by every man who has any civic pride and the interest of his own at heart.

It Couldn't Be Done, But She Did It

Chicago Defender

The acquittal of Bertha Jones, charged with murder, has placed Attorney Violet N. Anderson in the rank with first-class criminal lawyers. It is the first time in history, as far as could be learned, that a woman lawyer of our race has successfully defended anyone charged with murder. It was a hard fought case throughout the trial, but it took a jury in Judge George Kersten's court just five minutes to bring in a "not guilty" verdict.



Atty. Anderson

Bertha Jones was charged with killing her common-law husband, Kay Garrett, in their home at 713 East 43d street during the early hours of the morning of March 27 last. She claimed self-defense, but Norman Moorehead, 4813 St. Lawrence avenue, a roomer in Bertha's home at the time of the tragedy, testified that Bertha shot Garrett as he was preparing to leave the house.

Through the clever cross-questioning of Attorney Anderson, Moorehead admitted that Kay and Bertha were engaged in a fight when he was awakened by them, that he had heard Bertha scream for the police, and that he, himself, had put on his clothes when the fight seemed to be getting serious.

Bertha testified that she had come here about ten years ago from Richmond, Ky. She shot Garrett on the night in question only after he had tried to cut her throat with a razor. In an exclusive interview given to a reporter for the Chicago Defender, after her acquittal, Bertha said that the girls teased her in jail because she had employed a woman attorney. Attorney Anderson comes in for strong praise when it is known that the three women who were confined in jail charged with murder at the same time of Bertha's incarceration have all been sentenced to prison. Jas. A. Scott was found guilty of our candidate last of manslaughter and sentenced to year and a half in Joliet for from one year to life.

The first jury in the trial of Mrs. Minnie Pugh, charged with the murder of Mrs. Ethel Smith Wyatt, Chicago Heights, disagreed, standing nine to three for conviction. Rather than face a second trial Mrs. Pugh pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the house of correction. Mrs. Elizabeth Talley was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Mae Seymour at 3207 Prairie avenue and sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet.

WOMAN LAWYER WINS HER FIRST MURDER CASE

Chicago Whip

For the first time in the annals of the Criminal Courts of Cook County a woman of the black race appeared as attorney in a murder case, when Attorney Violet N. Anderson battled for three days of last week before the Honorable George A. Kersten, for the life and freedom of Bertha Jones charged with the murder of her sweet heart, Kay Garrett, whom she shot March 27th at 713 E. 43rd Street.

Makes Brilliant Plea



The state's attorney masterfully presented the case, and the only eye witness, Norman Moorhead, of 4510 Calumet Avenue, gave such damaging testimony against the woman that at the close of the second days' trial Miss Anderson was importuned by fellow members of the bar to allow her client to plead guilty to manslaughter and to avoid the graver penalty of the law. But skillfully, step by step on cross-examination she tore down the story of this star witness, and after the close of the argument left no doubt in the minds of the jury that the killing was done in self-defense at a time when Kay Garrett had cruelly beaten the defendant and threatened to cut her throat with a razor.

Attorney Anderson received much favorable comment from both Bench and Bar on the handling of her first murder case and on the verdict of not guilty. She conducted the entire case alone, preferring to trust to "woman's intuition" rather than man's skill in the breaking down of the apparently impassable wall of evidence against her client.

Law Enforcer



ROBERT B. BARCUS

Fraternal circles claim Attorney Robert B. Barcus of Columbus, Ohio, as one of its most progressive leaders, but the state of Ohio equally recognizes him as an energetic law enforcement officer. He is assistant attorney general of that state. Citizens declare the appointment was well deserved and a popular one. He is also grand chancellor of the Ohio K. of P.

LATHAM SCORES SIGNAL VICTORY IN REALTY CASE

Chicago Defender

\$25,000 Flat Building Is
Awarded to Laborer Who

Cannot Read or Write

Upon the report and recommendations of Master in Chancery William A. Rust, a final decree has been entered in the Circuit court of Cook county ending two years of litigation between George Walters and George L. Lashley and others over the ownership of a six-flat building at 3006-08 Calumet avenue, valued at \$25,000.

The decree as signed by Judge Hugo M. Friend, awards title to the property to George Walters. The findings of facts by the court in the decree shows that in April, 1919, Mr. Walters contracted to purchase the property through George L. Lashley, a real estate dealer, and appointed Mr. Lashley as agent of the property.

Lashley Sues

After about 18 months of operation of the building, Mr. Lashley claimed that Mr. Walters owed him several hundred dollars on account of such operation and had assigned to him the purchase contract in settlement of the debt. Later he ordered Mr. Walters from the building and filed suits to oust the tenants.

Then to represent his interests, Mr. Walters engaged Attorney William J. Latham, 235 East 35th street. Attorney Latham filed suit to cancel the alleged assignment on the grounds that his client had never sold the property to Lashley and that any assignment held by him was obtained fraudulently.

To further complicate the matter, while the suit was pending in court, Lashley ob-



Geo. Walters

tained a warranty deed to the property in his and his wife's name and then sold the building to a third person, who in turn filed suit in the Municipal court to eject Mr. Walters from the property.

Restraining Order Issued

Attorney Latham filed supplementary proceedings in court attacking these later actions and obtained restraining orders against interference with his client. In its decree, the court ordered all these conveyances cancelled and held for naught.

Walters is a laborer, unable to read or write and for about 18 months, the period of litigation, was in hospitals and disabled because of blood poison. The results of this case are regarded as a great victory for Attorney Latham.

Lashley was represented by several well-known white lawyers and had the support of a strong South Side bank.



Atty. Latham

MISS ANDERSON HONORED:
Chicago News
NAMED AS PROSECUTOR

Chicago, first in so many things, now may point to itself with pride as the city having the first Race woman as assistant prosecuting attorney. Miss Violette N. Anderson has received the appointment, to take effect Jan. 1.



Miss Anderson

The honor to Miss Anderson comes in direct line with the pronounced part women of both races are playing in political and civic affairs throughout the country. One woman has been elected to a state supreme court, another has been appointed a federal district attorney by Attorney General Daugherty. In the recent elections a Race woman was a candidate on the Farmer-Labor ticket for secretary of state, and just last week a woman who campaigned only two days came within six votes of being elected an alderman in the city of Mound Bayou, Miss.

Miss Anderson conducted a court reporting agency for a number of years. This work took her into various courts of the state. She began the practice of law in 1919. She is today the first and only woman of her Race in active practice before the Illinois bar.



ATTY. SCOTT COUNSEL FOR RICH GIRL

Hope R. Kansas Plain-Dealer
1/20/22

Attorney Elisha Scott, one of the leading attorneys of the race, has been retained as counsel for Miss Geraldine Hemmett, of Oklahoma, the second richest Colored girl in the world, who now resides in this city.

Some months ago, Attorney Edw. McKeever, a white attorney of this city was employed as counsel for Miss Hemmett, is threatening to bring disbarment proceedings against Attorney Scott for usurping him of his client.

Attorney Scott has been active during the past years in protecting the civil and property rights of the hundreds of Colored clients thruout this section of the country. And in all these cases he has obtained splendid results. In view of the many legal entanglements involved in the Hemmett holdings, his retention as counsel is looked upon with much favor and approval by the general public in this section, in that he is fully competent to untangle all knotty problems attached thereto.

The Hemmett holdings are composed of large real estate holdings in the state of Oklahoma, in both city and farm property and Oil leases and first mortgages.

Lawyers - 1922

BAR ASSOCIATION HOLDS ITS BANQUET

Afro-American

First Annual Feast and Get-Together of Local Attorneys At Royal Palace

Hotel Friday 4/27/22

ASHBIE HAWKINS ORATOR

Dean of Lawyers Recounts
Brief History of Famous
Practitioners in State

With virtually every colored lawyer in the city present, the Monumental Bar Association of Baltimore celebrated its first annual get-together and banquet at the Royal Palace Hotel Friday night.

Ephraim Jackson, president of the Association acted as toastmaster and wit and wisdom flowed from the lips of brilliant speakers, who outlined their program for active participation in community activities.

W. Ashbie Hawkins, oldest member of the Bar was the orator of the occasion and spoke on the subject the "Colored Lawyer in Maryland". George W. F. McMechen, Mr. Hawkins partner facetiously claimed the credit for the address which began with the refusal of the State and Federal courts to admit at attorney named Taylor to practice here on the ground that the law restricted this profession to "white males only."

Rev. Harvey Johnson Lauded

Due to the strong fight of the Brotherhood of Liberty of which Rev. Harvey Johnson was the leader, the late Everett J. Waring was first colored man admitted to practice law here in Oct. 1885. Joseph S. Davis was the second in March 1886. Mr. Hawkins said he has known every one of the 42 lawyers in Baltimore since that time but recently some of the younger men are slipping in "without his knowledge or consent."

Recalling leading attorneys of former days Mr. Hawkins said:

"Waring and Davis came just after the fight to receive admission for colored lawyers and as a natural consequence, they found a field ready for cultivation. Davistive service long enough to establish but a short six years, but he established a splendid record in the field of title examination, and as a careful and safe advisor."

First Lawyer Brilliant

"Waring was a brilliant advo-

Maryland

cate, but he was erratic. Had he been content to remain in the field of advocacy instead of trying to achieve wealth in real estate, for which he was illly fitted, he might have made a great career for himself, and saved his professional brethren, and his race several serious embarrassments. The late Thomas D. S. Tucker, was another brilliant attorney and I am proud to say a former law partner.

"Charles W. Johnson and Harry S. Cummings, both Baltimoreans by birth, both graduates of Lincoln University and the only two colored men to graduate from the law department of Maryland University, started off with prospects of brilliant success, but the career of one was marred by indiscretions, partly responsible for his death in less than seven years after his admission and the other achieved considerable distinction as a politician and orator, but his reputation as a lawyer was not advanced thereby.

"George M. Lane was a good trial lawyer, and few men of his years and training had a clearer knowledge of the law, or could cite upon occasion more authorities to sustain the proposition he was advancing.

Daniels Had Reputation

"William H. Daniels soon established a reputation as a criminal lawyer and his practice grew to considerable proportions, but he too was unable to stand prosperity and long before his untimely death, he had fallen greatly in public esteem.

"John L. Dozier was the first of his race to build up a good Orphans' Court practice, and but for what appeared a prevailing weakness of the times, he might have had a longer life, and a more enduring reputation.

"Charles H. J. Taylor came to Baltimore following his official career as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, but his reputation as a good lawyer in Kansas from which he hailed, as a friend to the great Grover Cleveland, and as U. S. Minister to Liberia, seemed to serve him no purpose whatever, for during the year or more of his stay here, I don't believe he tried a single case in court.

Dickson Quoted Shakespeare

"David Daniel Dickson was a jovial fellow whom most people loved. He could quote reams of Shakespeare at will, and was a most charming entertainer, but never attained the rank of a good lawyer.

"J. Henry Hammond and Malachi Gibson hardly remained in active service long enough to establish a reputation as lawyers, though each of them had had the training which coupled with industry and sacrifice might have brought them renown. Their ca-

reers are now a sealed book, and no good now to recall, those coming to the Bar in the 90's had a mighty hard row to hoe, and it took the severest courage and self-sacrifice to withstand the studied insults and cruel indifference which was the common lot to endure by us all. Surviving this period, it may now be said of those at the Bar that the Negro lawyer is no longer an experiment, that he has achieved a career of usefulness to his profession and to his race, with here and there a mark of distinction; and that if we will but get together to preserve the morale of our calling and keep constantly before us the traditions of our learned profession, the future is safe."

BAR ASSOCIATION IS FOR BETTER ETHICS

St. Louis Argus Mo.
At a meeting of the Negro Bar Association called for the purpose at the Y. M. C. A., March 19, 1922, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, after a full discussion of the subject. 3/24/22

Whereas, the St. Louis Bar Association at a meeting Monday night, March 6th, 1922, took steps toward an immediate investigation of so-called "Ambulance chasing" lawyers; be it

Resolved, that the Negro Bar Association of St. Louis indorse the action of the St. Louis Bar Association, and ledge ourselves to do all in our power to help maintain the high ethical standards of the St. Louis Bar generally."

Wilford H. Smith to Locate Permanently at Galveston

New York Age
Retires From New York Bar and Will Leave May
1st for Old Texas Home--He Will Open Law
Offices in Galveston, Houston, Beaumont

4/15/22
Counsellor Wilford H. Smith, formerly attorney for the U. N. I. A., of which Marcus Garvey is president, has returned from an extended stay in Galveston, Texas, his former home.

It is Mr. Smith's purpose to return to Texas for a permanent stay, engaging in the practice of law in Galveston, Houston and Beaumont, with headquarters in the first named city. He severed all connection with the U. N. I. A., prior to leaving New York in November, 1921, and is in the city now for the purpose of straightening out some personal affairs. He is also assisting Mr. Garvey in some matters with which he was formerly associated.

Speaking of conditions in Texas, Counsellor Smith talks enthusiastically of the progress being made by Negroes in Texas, and tells of numerous individuals who have been made wealthy through recent oil discoveries.

He declares that a strong fight is being made by white and colored Texans against the movements and machinations of the infamous Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Smith says that the better elements of both races recognize that it is a conflict between law and order and violence and disorder. There are strong influences being brought to bear on the governor of the State whereby he will be forced to show his hand—either for or against the Klan and its activities.

It is probable that Mr. Smith will leave New York about the first of May, as he has important legal engagements that require his presence in Texas during the early part of May. Counsellor Smith has long been identified with the New York City bar, and is, perhaps, the oldest colored lawyer in the city in point of professional service. He enjoys an enviable and distinguished place in the estimation of fellow lawyers and among the people generally. He has acquired a substantial competency through the long years given to legal practice, and owns some of the best property in Harlem.

DECEMBER 5, 1922
RUFUS L. PERRY, NEGRO, RE'NSTATED AS LAWYER

Rufus L. Perry, well known negro lawyer, has been reinstated to the New York Bar by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. He was suspended five years ago, on charges preferred by the Bar Association, of conduct unbecoming a lawyer, in connection with a real estate transaction.

When the Appellate Division suspended him, on October 5, 1917, it was supposed that the suspension was not temporary, but a year later on his application for a modification of the decree, the Appellate Division fixed a term of five years for the suspension.

Lawyers - 1922.

Deaf and Dumb Lawyer Given High Position

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 6. — At the first annual meeting of the State Bar Association here Roger D. O'Kelly, attorney-at-law, was elected treasurer. Lawyer O'Kelly is a deaf mute. Hon. J. A. Johnson, of New York City, former chief justice of the New York City Court, of Raleigh, N. C., was present and delivered an address.

Prof. W. S. Turner, dean of Shaw university, spoke on "The New Day and Its Meaning to the Negro."

Besides Mr. O'Kelly, the following officers were elected: George H. Mitchell, Greensboro, N. C., president; Glenn S. McBrayer, Wilson, N. C., corresponding secretary.

Mr. O'Kelly recently opened offices at Raleigh. Despite the fact that he is a deaf mute he graduated from the law department of Shaw university and later succeeded in winning honors at the Yale university law school.

The association is formed to cultivate the science of jurisprudence, to fight for political and civil rights, to facilitate the administration of justice, to elevate the standards of integrity, honor and courtesy in the legal profession and to cherish a spirit of brotherhood among the members thereof. Its next meeting will be held in August, 1922.

Lawyers - 1922

A YOUNG COLORED MAN PASSES THE BAR EXAMINATION

Nashville, Tenn.
Stephen A. Burnley, of Nashville, has just been admitted to practice law in the courts of the State of Tennessee. Lawyer Burnley is the first Negro who has been able to pass the State Board of Law Examiners since it was established, more than ten (10) years ago, though many have tried and failed. "The race is not to the strong but to him who holds out to the end."

Tennessee

Lawyers - 1922

ALEXANDRIA LAWYER FIRST IN FIFTEEN YEARS TO TRY CASE IN CORPORATION COURT

Washington, D.C.
Alexandria, Va. — For the first time in fifteen years a colored lawyer has appeared before the Corporation Court of this city.

A. H. Collins defended Robert Skelton and Graham White, two youths charged with assault and robbery of Ephram Brown on March, 1921. The third boy in the case was Westley Thompson who had a white lawyer defending him.

The cases came up for separate trials April 6th. The jury in White's case was out for an hour and a half and could come to no agreement. Upon second consideration of twenty-five minutes they rendered a verdict of larceny with imprisonment for one year. Later, a similar verdict was rendered in the cases of Skelton and Thompson.

From general comment Thompson should have been acquitted as Brown asserted that he could not identify him. Lawyer Collins now has Thompson's case.

The boys are out on bail, having ninety days to appeal to a higher court. Lawyer Collins needs the commendation of the race. He was called to the bar and commended by the Judge of the Court. He has proven that a Negro can appear before a higher tribunal than the police court.

He recently defended Charles Sparrow, a fifteen year old boy, charged with rape. Sparrow was acquitted.

Mr. Collins has been in Alexandria for two years, formerly practicing in Norfolk, Va. He is active in local Civic affairs and is progressive and far sighted.

COLORED LAWYERS GAINING RECOGNITION IN THE HIGHER COURTS

Richmond, Va.
On November 8th, on the motion of Mr. Wm. F. Denny, attorney, Harry M. Green, of this City and B. F. Harris, of Petersburg, were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. On November 15, on motion of the Honorable Wm. H. Richards, of the Law Department of Howard University, Mr. Wm. F. Denny was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Denny was the only colored man in the group and there were forty-one white men admitted at that time.

Virginia